

WAR

Thine almighty word leapt down from heaven, as a fierce
man of war into the midst of a land of destruction. *Wisdom.*
5. Hostility; state of opposition; act of opposition.
Duncan's horses
Turn'd wild in nature, broke their stalls, flung out,
Contending 'gainst obedience, as they would
Make war with man. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
To WAR, *v. n.* [from the noun.] To make war; to be in a
state of hostility.
Was this a face,
To be expos'd against the warring winds? *Shakespeare.*
Why should I war without the walls of Troy,
That find such cruel battle here within? *Shakespeare.*
Make peace with God, for you must die, my lord.—
—Have you that holy feeling in your soul,
To counsel me to make my peace with God,
And are you yet to your own soul's loss blind,
That you will war with God, by murdering me? *Shakespeare.*
He teacheth my hands to war. *2 Sam. xxii.*
This charge I commit unto thee, son Timothy, that thou
by them mightest war a good warfare. *1 Tim. i. 18.*
He limited his forces, to proceed in aid of the Britons, but
in no wise to war upon the French. *Bacon's Hen. VII.*
We seem ambitious God's whole work 't undo;
With new devices on ourselves we war,
And with new physick, a worse engine far. *Dante.*
His next design
Was all the Theban race in arms to join,
And war on Theseus. *Dryden.*
To the island of Delos, by being reckoned a sacred place,
nations warring with one another reformed with their goods,
and traded as in a neutral country. *Arbutnot on Coins.*
To WAR, *v. a.* To make war upon. A word not any longer
used.
And then long time before great Nimrod was,
That first the world with sword and fire warred. *Spenser.*
To them the same was render'd, to the end,
To war the Scot, and borders to defend. *Daniel's Civ. War.*
To WARBLE, *v. a.* [*warben*, old Teutonic; *wervelen*, Ger-
man; to twirl, or turn round.]
1. To quaver any sound.
2. To quaver to quaver.
Follow me as I sing,
And touch the warbled string. *Milton.*
3. To utter musically.
She can thaw the numbing spell,
If she be right invok'd with warbled song. *Milton.*
To WARBLE, *v. n.*
1. To be quavered.
Such strains ne'er warble in the linnets' throat. *Gay.*
2. To be uttered melodiously.
A plain song, plain-singing voice requires,
For warbling notes from inward cheering flow. *Sidney.*
There birds resort, and in their kind, thy praise
Among the branches chant in warbling lays. *Wotton.*
3. To sing.
Creatures that liv'd and mov'd, and walk'd, or flew;
Birds on the branches warbling; all things simul'd. *Milton.*
She warbled in her throat,
And tun'd her voice to many a merry note, *Dryden.*
A bard amid the joyous circle sings
High airs attempt'd to the vocal strings;
Whilst warbling to the varied strain advance,
Two sprightly youths to form the bounding dance. *Pope.*
WARBLER, *n. s.* [from *warble*.] A singer; a songster.
Hark! on every bough,
In lulling strains the feather'd warblers woo. *Tickell.*
WARD, A syllable much used as an affix in composition, as
heavenward, with tendency to heaven; *hitherward*, this way;
from *peano*, Saxon
Before she could come to the arbour, she saw walking
from her-ward, a man in shepherdish apparel. *Sidney.*
To WARD, *v. a.* [*peapian*, Saxon; *waren*, Dutch; *garder*,
French.]
1. To guard; to watch.
He marched forth towards the castle wall,
Whole gates he found fast shut, no living sight
To ward the fame, nor answer comers' call. *Fairy Queen.*
2. To defend; to protect.
Tell him it was a hand that warded him
From thousand dangers, bid him bury it. *Shakespeare.*
3. To fence off; to obstruct, or turn aside any thing mischie-
vous.
Not once the baron lift his armed hand
To strike the maid, but gazing on her eyes,
Where lordly Cupid seem'd in arms to stand,
No way to ward or thru her blows he tries.
Up and down he traverses his ground;
Now wards a felling blow, now strikes again. *Daniel.*

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Toxens amaz'd, and with amazement flow,
Or to revenge, or ward the coming blow,
Stood doubting; and while doubting thus he stood,
Receiv'd the steel bath'd in his brother's blood. *Dryden.*
The pointed javelin warded off his rage. *Addison.*
The provision of bread for food; clothing to ward off
the inclemency of the air, were to be first look'd after. *Woodho.*
It instructs the scholar in the various methods of warding
off the force of objections, and of discovering and repelling
the subtle tricks of sophisters. *Watts's Improv. of the Mind.*
To WARD, *v. n.*
1. To be vigilant; to keep guard.
2. To act upon the defensive with a weapon.
So redoubling her blows, drove the stranger to no other
shift than to ward and go back.
Short crooked swords in closer fight they wear,
And on their warding arms light bucklers bear. *Dryden.*
WARD, *n. s.* [from the verb.]
1. Watch; act of guarding.
Still when he slept, he kept both watch and ward. *Spenser.*
Sublime on these a tow'r of steel is rear'd;
And dire Tiphoeus there keeps the ward. *Dryden.*
Girt in her sanguine gown, by night and day,
Observant of the souls that pass the downward way. *Dryden.*
2. Garrison; those who are intrusted to keep a place.
By reason of these two forts, though there be but
small wards left in them, there are two good towns now
grown, which are the greatest stay of both those coun-
tries. *Spenser.*
Th' affixed castles ward
Their steadfast froids did mightily maintain. *Spenser.*
3. Guard made by a weapon in fencing.
Thou know'st my old ward; here I lay, and thus I bore
my point. *Shakespeare's Hen. IV.*
Come from thy ward,
For I can here disarm thee with this stick. *Shakespeare's Temp.*
Now, by proof it shall appear,
Whether thy horns are sharper, or my spear.
At this, I threw: for want of other ward,
He lifted up his hand, his front to guard. *Dryden.*
4. Fortrefs; strong hold.
She dwells securely on the excellency of her honour. Now
could I come to her with any detection in my hand, I could
drive her from the ward of her purity, her reputation, and a
thousand other her defences, which now are too too strongly
embattled against me. *Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*
5. [Warda, law Lat.] District of a town.
Throughout the trembling city plac'd a guard,
Dealing an equal share to every ward. *Dryden.*
6. Custody; confinement.
That wretched creature being apprehended in that impiety,
was held in ward. *Hoster.*
Stopt there was his too vehement speech with speed,
And he sent close to ward from where he stood. *Daniel.*
7. The part of a lock, which, corresponding to the proper
key, hinders any other from opening it.
In the key-hole turns
Th' intricate wards, and ev'ry bolt and bar. *Milton.*
As there are locks for several purposes, so are there several
inventions in the making and contriving their wards, or
guards. *Moxon's Mach. Exerc.*
The keys, as well as the locks, were fitted ward to ward,
by the same wisdom. *Grew's Cosmology.*
8. One in the hands of a guardian.
The king causeth bring up his wards, but bestoweth no
more of their rents upon them than is useful. *Drummond.*
You know our father's ward,
The fair Monimia: is your heart at peace?
Is it so guarded that you could not love her?
Thy Violante's heart was ever thine,
Compell'd to wed, before she was my ward. *Dryden.*
When stern as tutors, and as uncles hard,
We lash the pupil, and defraud the ward. *Dryden.*
Titles of honour and privileges, the rich and the great can
never deserve, unless they employ them for the protection of
these, the true wards and children of God. *Spenser.*
9. The state of a child under a guardian.
I must attend his majesty's command, to whom I am now
in ward, evermore in subjection.
Lewis the eleventh of France having much abated the
greatness and power of the peers, would say, that he had
brought the crown out of ward. *Bacon.*
10. Guardianship; right over orphans.
It is also inconvenient in Ireland, that the wards and mar-
riages of gentlemen's children should be in the disposal of
any of those lords. *Spenser.*
WARDEN, *n. s.* [*warden*, Dutch.]
1. A keeper; a guardian.
2. A head officer.
The warden of apothecaries hall. *Garth.*
A magi-

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3. Warden of the cinque ports.
A magistrate that has the jurisdiction of these havens in the
east part of England, commonly called the cinque ports, or
five havens, who has there all that jurisdiction which the ad-
miral of England has in places not exempt. The reason why
one magistrate should be assigned to these havens seems to be,
because in respect of their situation, they formerly required
a more vigilant care than other havens, being in greater dan-
ger of invasion by our enemies. *Cowel.*
4. [Pyram volentum, Lat. I know not whence denominated.] A
large pear.
Nor must all shoots of pears alike be set,
Custumian, Syrian pears, and warden's great. *May's Virg.*
Ox-check when hot, and warden's bak'd some cry. *King.*
WARDER, *n. s.* [from *ward*.]
1. A keeper; a guard.
Upon those gates with force he fiercely flew,
And rending them in pieces, fell dew
Those warden's strange, and all that else he met. *Hubbard.*
Where be these warders, that they wait not here?
Open the gates. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*
Though bladed corn be lodg'd and trees blown down,
Though castles topple on their warders' heads, *Shakespeare.*
The warders of the gate but scarce maintain
Th' unequal combat, and resist in vain. *Dryden.*
2. A truncheon by which an officer of arms forbade fight.
Sound trumpets, and set forward combatants.
—But stay, the king hath thrown his warden down. *Shakespeare.*
Then, then, when there was nothing could have fluid
My father from the breast of Bolingbroke,
O, when the king did throw his warden down, *Shakespeare.*
His own life hung upon the staff he threw.
WARDMOT, *n. s.* [*peano* and *more*, or *gemot*, Saxon; *ward-*
motus, low Lat.] A meeting; a court held in each ward or dis-
trict in London for the direction of their affairs.
WARDROBE, *n. s.* [*garderobe*, French; *garderobas*, low Lat.] A
room where cloaths are kept.
The third had of their wardrobe custody,
In which were not rich tires nor garments gay,
The plumes of pride, and wings of vanity,
But cloaths meet to keep keen cold away. *Fairy Queen.*
I will kill all his coats,
I'll murder all his ward-robe piece by piece
Until I meet the king. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*
Behold!
What from his wardrobe he belov'd allows,
To deck the wedding day of his unsupported spouse. *Dryden.*
It would not be an impertinent design to make a kind of
an old Roman *wardrobe*, where you should see toga's and tu-
micks, the chlamys and trabea, and all the different vells and
ornaments so often mentioned in the Greek and Roman au-
thors. *Addison.*
WARDSHIP, *n. s.* [from *ward*.]
1. Guardianship.
By reason of the tenures in chief revived, the sums for re-
spect of homage be encreased, and the profits of wardships can-
not but be much advanced. *Bacon.*
2. Pupillage; state of being under ward.
The houses sued out their livery, and redeemed themselves
from the wardship of tumults. *King Charles.*
WARE, The pretence of ware, more frequently ware.
A certain man ware no cloaths. *Luke viii. 27.*
WARE, *adj.* [For this we commonly say *aware*.]
1. Being in expectation of; being provided against.
The lord of that servant shall come in a day when he look-
eth not for him, and in an hour that he is not ware of him. *Matth. xxiv. 50.*
2. Cautious; wary.
What man so wise, what earthly wit so ware,
As to defy the crafty cunning train
By which deceit doth mask in Vizor fair. *Fairy Queen.*
Bid her well be ware and still erect. *Milton.*
To WARE, *v. n.* To take heed of; to beware.
A shuffled, sudden, and uncertain light
That dances through the clouds, and thits again,
Then ware a rising tempest on the main. *Dryden.*
WARE, *n. s.* [*paup*, Saxon; *ware*, Dutch; *ware*, Swedish.]
Commonly something to be fold.
Let us, like merchants, show our foulest wares,
And think, perchance, they'll sell. *Shakespeare.*
If the people bring ware or any victuals to sell, that we
would not buy it. *Nehem. x. 31.*
I know thou whole art but a shop
Of toys and trifles, traps and snares,
To take the weak, and make them stop;
Yet art thou faster than thy ware. *Ben. Johnson.*
Why should my black thy love impair?
Let the dark shop commend the ware. *Cleaveland.*
He turns himself to other wares which he finds your mar-
kets take off. *Locke.*

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WAREFUL, *adj.* [*ware* and *full*.] Cautious; timorously pru-
dent.
WAREFULNESS, *n. s.* [from *wareful*.] Cautiousness. Obsolete.
With pretence from Strephon her to guard,
He met her full; but full of warefulness. *Sidney.*
WAREHOUSE, *n. s.* [*ware* and *house*.] A storehouse of mer-
chandise.
His understanding is only the warehouse of other mens lum-
ber, I mean false and unconcluding reasonings rather than a
repository of truth for his own use. *Locke.*
She had never more ships at sea, greater quantities of mer-
chandise in her warehouse than at present. *Addison.*
She the big warehouse built,
Rais'd the strong crane. *Thomson's Autumn.*
WARELESS, *adj.* [from *ware*.] Uncautious; unwary. *Spens.*
WARELY, *adv.* [from *ware*.] Warily; cautiously; timorously.
They bound him hand and foot with iron chains,
And with continual watch did warily keep. *Fairy Queen.*
WAREFARE, *n. s.* [from *ware* and *fare*.] Military service; mili-
tary life.
In the wilderness
He shall first lay down the rudiments
Of his great warfare, ere I send him forth
To conquer sin and death. *Milton's Paradise Regain'd.*
Faithful hath been your warfare, and of God
Accepted, fearless in his righteous cause. *Milton.*
Tully, when he read the Tactics, was thinking on the bar
which was his field of battle: the knowledge of warfare is
thrown away on a general who does not make use of what he
knows. *Dryden.*
The state of Christians, even when they are not actually
persecuted, is a perpetual state of warfare and voluntary suf-
ferings. *Atterbury's Sermons.*
The scripture has directed us to refer these miscarriages in
our Christian warfare to the power of three enemies. *Rogers.*
To WAREFARE, *v. n.* [from the noun.] To lead a military
life.
That was the only amulet in that credulous warfaring age
to escape dangers in battles. *Camden's R. mains.*
WARFABLE, *adj.* [*war* and *habile*, from *habilis*, Lat. or able.]
Military; fit for war.
The weary Britons, whose warfable youth
Was by Maximilian lately led away,
With wretched miseries and woeful ruth,
Were to those pagans made an open prey. *Fairy Queen.*
WARILY, *adv.* [from *wary*.] Cautiously; with timorous pru-
dence; with wise forethought.
The charge thereof unto a courteous spirit
Commended was, who thereby did attend,
And warily awaited day and night,
From other covetous fiends it to defend. *Fairy Queen.*
The change of laws, especially concerning matters of reli-
gion, must be warily proceeded in. *Hooker.*
It will concern a man to treat conscience awfully and warily,
by still observ'ng what it commands; but especially what it for-
bids. *South's Sermons.*
They searched diligently and concluded warily. *Spenser.*
WARINESS, *n. s.* [from *wary*.] Caution; prudent forethought;
timorous scrupulousness.
For your own conscience he gives innocence,
But for your fame a discreet wariness. *Donne.*
To determine what are little things in religion, great wa-
riness is to be used. *Spenser's Sermons.*
The path was so very slippery, the shade so exceeding
gloomy, and the whole wood so full of echoes, that they were
forced to march with the greatest wariness, circumspection and
silence. *Addison's Freeholder.*
Most men have so much of ill nature, or of wariness, as
not to sooth the vanity of the ambitious man. *Addison.*
I look upon it to be a most clear truth; and expected it
with more wariness and reserve than was necessary. *Atterbury.*
WARRE, *n. s.* [Anciently used for *work*; whence *barwark*.]
Building.
Thou findest fault where any's to be found,
And buildest strong work upon a weak ground. *Spenser.*
WARLIKE, *n. s.* [*war* and *like*.]
1. Fit for war; disposed to war.
She us'd so strange, and yet so well succeeding a temper,
made her people by peace warlike. *Sidney.*
Old Siward with ten thousand warlike men,
All ready at appoint, was setting forth. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
When a warlike state grows soft and effeminate, they may
be sure of a war. *Bacon.*
O imprudent Gauls,
Relying on false hopes, thus to incense
The warlike English. *Philips.*
2. Military; relating to war.
The great arch-angel from his warlike toil
Surceas'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
WARLING, *n. s.* [from *war*.] This word is I believe only
found in the following adage, and seems to mean, one often
quarrelled with.
30 H Better